

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University

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THE PRIMARY SOURCE

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT
AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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FROM THE EDITOR

Upon arriving at Tufts my freshman year, I quickly became aware of the student organization Environmental Consciousness Outreach (ECO) by the prominence of its mugs around campus. I assumed that the group, like a similarly named club in my high school, was dedicated to "environmental issues," such as promoting recycling, conservation, or the use of recycled products at Tufts. I soon discovered, however, that ECO is not an "environmental," but a political organization.

Within my first month on campus, I attended an ECO-sponsored forum on "environmental racism," which, as the name should have indicated, focused more on social theories than on global cleanliness. The meeting began with the testimonial of one facilitator who explained that after graduating from college she joined her extremist organization to avoid the harsh realities of "corporate America" (AKA the real world). Next she and her colleague explained that America drills for oil in Alaska for the sole purpose of exploiting the nonwhite natives, and that corporations build factories in cities because this is the most effective way to contaminate the air of blacks and Hispanics.

I tried interjecting some economic logic: perhaps we drill for oil in Alaska because there is oil in Alaska, or perhaps businesses open factories in cities because that is where the most employees can be found. But I was derided for making such suggestions, and told that I was just blindly accepting what "the people in power" (no elaboration) had told me.

Sophomore year, the leftward political bias of ECO became even more apparent. With the use of chalk, letters to the *Daily*, and decorated sheets hung from the rafters in the campus center, ECO waged a full-blown campaign in support of a ballot initiative for more state regulation of business, Question 3. Despite the ECO endorsement, however, an overwhelming majority of Massachusetts' citizens recognized the excess of Question 3 and voted against it.

Still reeling from Question 3's defeat, ECO began its current assault on Hydro-Quebec. Unlike the pro-Question 3 movement, in which ECO's pro-big government stance could not be disguised, the Hydro-Quebec issue facially centers on environmental concern, not leftist economics. Two weeks ago, however, at ECO's anti-Hydro-Quebec rally in front of Ballou, activist sophomore Dean Royer unveiled the real motives of the divestment movement: "How can an economic system be responsible when it leads to one percent of the population controlling over a third of the wealth... Obviously, we can't transform our economic system by tomorrow. We can divest from Hydro-Quebec by tomorrow."

Ah, so the rise of the proletariat begins with Tufts' divestment from Hydro-Quebec. Last year, at a lecture by the Socialist Workers' Party vice presidential candidate (which was sponsored by a campus Marxist organization of which Royer was the only undergraduate member) Royer commented that he believed the forces of capitalism to be the root of environmental destruction. Of course such reasoning does not explain the Stalin-era carcinogen-producing factories that pollute most of Eastern Europe or the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Are Royer's socialist designs merely his own, or are they embraced by ECO as an organization? It should be noted that Royer is not just one of many ECO members, but among the organization's leaders. Last week, ECO's co-chairs and only one other member, Dean Royer, met with President DiBiaggio to discuss Hydro-Quebec. Given that ECO is a political organization, that Royer is among its elite, and its pro-regulation past, one can only assume that Royer speaks for more than himself.

As editor of *THE PRIMARY SOURCE*, I am in no position to criticize a student organization for having a political bias. A major difference between ECO and *THE SOURCE* (among many), however, is that we openly admit our bias, whereas ECO hides behind a false pretense of objectivity. The organization is often mistakenly considered nonpartisan, or the all-encompassing "campus environmental" group, when in fact it only considers one brand of environmentalism.

A recent *Daily* editorial identified the anti-Hydro-Quebec movement as representative of the overwhelming majority of Tufts' students. As fewer than 50 students attended ECO's most recent rally, I question the validity of this assertion. ECO does not subscribe to uncontroversial, universally-held truths, but to a narrow set of opinions and standards. If its leaders are intellectually honest, they will refute their ill-deserved claim to nonpartisanship. If the "mainstream" campus media value journalistic integrity, they will stop promoting this myth.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE welcomes all letters. We reserve the right to edit or to deny publication to any letter based on its length and content. Authors are required to include their name and phone numbers. Any letter to an individual author concerning work published in **THE PRIMARY SOURCE** may be published on the letters page. Please send all correspondence to:

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Letters

Dear Chris and Company,

Thanks for the copies of THE SOURCE you sent, the names have changed, but at least I still get the jokes. I do have one bone to pick, though (not bad if there's just one in two whole issues).

In the editorial of your orientation issue you state: "There are only a handful of conservative professors on the entire Tufts faculty, most of whom are afraid to speak out for fear of risking their chances of tenure." I am afraid that your characterization of conservative professors is far from the mark. Rather than fear, two other emotions keep Tufts conservative professors quiet: despair and disdain.

First despair. Transient students can only imagine what it is like to see the campus continually sliding further and further from its ideal form, but employment of that imagination paints a dreary picture. With average grades drifting higher and higher in the B+ range and the attendance in once required seminars drifting down into the lower digits, who would not despair? In my years at Tufts, it never ceased to amaze me that students paying thousands of dollars a year for an education would actually seek out classes in which they would not have to learn anything. I can only begin to understand the frustration professors must feel after years of such decline.

Next disdain. What are the petty squabbles of sophomoric students and professors compared to the eternal truths of *Paradise Lost*, the *Principia*, or the Navier-Stokes Equation? The professors I thought best at Tufts devoted so much energy to teaching, that they would never think of themselves on politics. I also found that those promoting an "agenda" didn't do enough to promote education. I am afraid that students are left with a simple choice: do they want professors who are politicians or professors who are teachers? I know what my choice is.

There are all sorts of ways of fighting the political battle. When we look back at another struggle to keep the barbarians at bay, we admire the Roman centurion defending the dying light of the empire. But it is the monkish scribe whom we must thank for our knowledge of him.

Keep up the good work, a few more legions might save civilization yet.

Chuck Marks '92

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Commentary

L.A. Law?

On October 18, segments of the black community of Los Angeles rejoiced in the acquittals of Damian "Football" Williams and Henry Watson. The jury found the pair guilty of only the lightest charges against them in the beating of Reginald Denny. It returned not guilty verdicts on felony charges including aggravated mayhem and assault. Black ministers including the First AME's Cecil Murray praised the acquittals, saying that justice had finally been served. Williams' attorney currently plans to appeal his client's convictions.

Although the cases should be considered separately, many in the community are drawing close parallels between the Denny et al. case and the state trial of the officers accused of beating Rodney King. The two cases, however, are simply incomparable. The officers charged in the King beating acted, or at least thought they acted, in accordance with the law. They attempted to detain a clearly intoxicated motorist, wanted on outstanding warrants, who resisted arrest. By comparison, the L.A. Four—Williams, Watson, and two others who plead guilty to lesser charges—knowingly and intentionally violated the law. In the midst of a riot, they found sadistic pleasure in the wanton slaughter of another human being.

The defense claimed that the mob mentality gripping the city, not the men's malicious intent, caused them to beat Denny. The American legal system, however, is predicated upon individual responsibility; cruelty cannot be tolerated in any circumstance, no matter how heated. Williams and Watson acted on their own accord; they are responsible for their actions. Nonetheless, it is the responsibility of the community to accept a jury's verdict, no matter how unfair it seems, and move on. It is time to allow Los Angeles to heal its wounds. It is time to "turn L.A. around."

Don't Blame Us— We Voted for Bill and Opus

Hypocrisy abounds in Washington, D.C., particularly in the press corps and the Oval Office. Former lobbyist, Democratic National Committee chairman, and current Commerce Secretary Ron Brown is under grand jury investigation for accepting a bribe from foreign officials. The president, however, who took the White House by relentlessly complaining about Iran-Contra and other supposed Bush-era scandals, has done nothing to pursue the allegations against Brown. Clinton's allies in the media, who feasted over Iran-Contra and made a career of destroying Reagan officials' reputations, have remained virtually silent.

According to Vietnamese businessman Ly Tran Binh, Brown accepted a bribe offer worth \$700,000 from Nguyen Van Hao on behalf of the Vietnamese government. In exchange for the cash, Brown would use his influence as secretary of commerce to end the US trade embargo of Vietnam. Brown categorically denies the charges, but his honesty is certainly not beyond question. In August, Brown claimed to have never met Hao, although he now admits to three separate meetings with the Vietnamese official, including one at the Commerce Department last February. Binh's allegations, by comparison, have reportedly passed a lie-detector test.

Nonetheless, "mainstream" media outlets have all but ignored Browngate entirely. Whereas congressional Democrats eagerly spent millions of dollars for Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh's Iran-Contra witch hunt, Attorney General Janet Reno refuses to appoint a special prosecutor for this scandal. The President stands by his man, and contends that as commerce secretary, Brown has done "a great job." The lack of a response by either the administration or the media demonstrates the utter lack of integrity that is rapidly consuming our political system.

...Being Necessary to the Security of the State

Last week the city government of Washington, DC demonstrated its incompetence, again. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly requested that President Clinton call in the National Guard to control the city's drug and crime problems. Kelly views the guard as the city's only way to solve its dilemmas. D.C. has been a haven for inner-city crime, and has had the dubious distinction of the nation's highest murder rate since the mid 1980's. Washington has tried to quell this violence in many ways, none of which have seemed to work.

Washington is one of few cities in the country with an outright ban on handguns. Consequently criminals continue to purchase illegal weapons on the black market, but decent law-abiding citizens can't buy a gun for self-protection. Because the hooligans are the only armed residents in the city, they are given free reign.

This problem is exacerbated by ineffective law enforcement. The city has no death penalty, furloughs its prisoners, and allows criminals to plea bargain extensively. Neither the government nor the general populace has the means to defend the city, hence its rampant crime. DC cannot be saved by the mere presence of an occupying force; the city requires legislative reform. Only when its government stops catering to the interests of thugs and outlaws, will our nation's capital city return to greatness.

The Sinking Ship of State

President Bill's foreign policy is a disaster. First it was Yugoslavia, then Somalia. Now, by ordering a blockade of Haiti, Bill has once again demonstrated the incoherence of his administration's policies.

A military coup recently reneged a promise to yield power to Haiti's democratically-elected President Jean Bertrand Aristide. The *Boston Globe* reports that Bill declared himself "very concerned" about American citizens, and since he thought Aristide "a very brave prime minister," Clinton imposed an embargo on the Caribbean island.

Ordering a blockade is considered an act of war, and therefore requires congressional approval. But with a stroke of semantic duplicity characteristic of the president and his administration, Bill evaded this difficulty rather than invoking the actual word "blockade" by asserting that the ships sent "into the area would block virtually all maritime traffic."

The Clinton Administration's blunders, of which the Haiti fiasco is only the latest, reflect a crisis with roots far deeper than the Arkansas man's own childishness. The overwhelming consensus is that in the post-Cold War world, America needs to enunciate a coherent foreign policy. Admittedly, the task is not easy. With the crumbling of the Soviet Union, American hopes and fears have been suddenly transformed, and nobody knows when the use of military force is appropriate. Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell may have been the man to articulate the needed foreign policy vision, since even his detractors praised his foreign policy.

But, alas the country is stuck with Bill, Hillary, Warren Christopher, and the whole slew of pie-in-the-sky university professors in Clinton's administration. In an *ad hoc* manner, they deploy troops in one area of the world and then another. So disastrous has this approach become of late, that leading members of the president's administration are

calling for a week-long meeting at Camp David, where Clinton and foreign policy advisors might discuss some way to explain their nonchalance to the public.

In the meantime, American soldiers are dying in every remote corner of the globe. Increasingly, the calls—even from liberals—are for a return to a foreign policy based on concrete standards. Whether the Clinton Administration can provide this in the future remains to be seen.

The Human Conservation Corps

The Weld administration recently announced that it will force more than 2,500 welfare recipients to obtain community

service jobs beginning in 1994. Should they fail to do so, they will lose their \$90 in monthly benefits. The new legislation will compel 17,000 welfare recipients to work 10 million hours a year for state volunteer groups.

The state's leading welfare program activist, Deborah Weinstein of the Massachusetts Human Services Coalition, passionately opposes

the plan. Weinstein calls the proposal cruel, disruptive to families, and unlikely to help welfare recipients obtain permanent employment. Weinstein went so far as to say that it is offensive for Weld to describe required work as "volunteering."

The fact remains that help from welfare recipients would be appreciated by literally thousands of organizations such as zoos, hospitals, day care centers, schools and food pantries. Furthermore, as Weld points out, "able bodied and long term welfare recipients are done a grave disservice if nothing is ever asked of them."

It would be a mistake to assume that unemployed individuals prefer having the state provide for their families. Taking up temporary employment would do nothing less than restore their self esteem. Volunteer work will develop new skills and broaden their horizons, while life-long subsistence on welfare will merely dampen their ambitions of full-time employment.



Fortnight in Review

Comedy is allied to Justice.
--Aristophanes

P5 According to a survey conducted by a national college publication, *Inside Edge*, Tufts University ranks 292nd out of 300 schools in quality of social life. Maybe we'd have more fun if we didn't ban free speech, jokes, kissing and other physical contact, drinking, Halloween costumes, t-shirts...

P5 Former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is addressing a Republican Senatorial Committee Dinner next month for a \$50,000 fee. The communist was offered, but rejected a similar deal from the Democrats. "They're just too left for me," said Gorb.

P5 Deep Thought: When a man talks dirty to a woman it's sexual harassment. But when a woman talks dirty to a man, it's \$3.95 a minute.

P5 In an attempt to recoup losses in the tourism industry after the shootings of foreign visitors, Florida has instituted a new ad campaign: "One Florida, Many Faces." Of course, they're referring to the faces on WANTED posters.

P5 In light of the shootings, maybe Mickey should start packing an uzi.

P5 The token Greek in President Clinton's multi-ethnic staff, George Stephanopoulos, has found a parallel between the current administration and his motherland: namely, the new Grecian Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, appointed his wife as Chief of Staff. Perhaps Mrs. Clinton will give Bill an equally impressive position.

P5 A dozen 2000 year-old corpses, adorned in leather jackets, felt hats, and hair nets, have been unearthed in western China. According to the Xinhua news agency, "the chests and stomachs of some corpses bear surgical cuts sewn up with hair, and some have tattoos on their faces." Obviously, the idea of a Womyn's Collective is not new.

P5 According to a new survey from the University of Chicago, far fewer Americans cheat on their spouses than previously

believed. Apparently old statistics were inflated, as polling was conducted at Kennedy family functions.

P5 Speaking of Kennedy bashes, US Representative Joseph Kennedy, III tied the knot with personal scheduler and secretary, Elizabeth Kelly, this past weekend in Brighton. Lucky Liz, unlike past Kennedy wives, she'll know when her husband is screwing around with his secretary.

P5 Apparently getting hitched has caused Joe III to become tongue-tied. The young Democrat recently delivered this thought-provoking speech on the House floor: "Mr. Chairman, on that I ask for a recorded vote and pending the, uh, fact that a quorum is not present, I ask, uh, that we, whatever I'm supposed to ask for." Maybe it's not fair to blame this speaking disorder on marriage, Joey might have just stopped at Au Bar again on his way to the Capitol.

P5 Also in the realm of speaking inability, acting Boston Mayor Tom Menino referred to recent hub race riots as "the problems that *aroused* last night." We had no idea that race riots could be so stimulating.

P5 In more Kennedy news, Willie K. Smith, Teddy's nephew who was tried on rape charges in

1992, was recently arrested for beating up the bouncer of an Arlington, Virginia bar. In a post-arraignment interview, Smith said, "He had it coming, you should have seen his underwear."

P5 Nowadays, you can't get a decent job with only a B.A., except as a Dean of Students.

P5 But wait... that's not a decent job...

P5 Surprisingly enough, Tufts does not have a monopoly on silly liberals. Earlier this month radicals at the University of Massachusetts protested the school's mascot, the Minuteman, as "sexist, racist, and violent." The primary complaint, however, is of phallocentrism, as he's prepared to shoot at a moment's notice.

P5 UMASS Chancellor David Scott (an old MSU buddy of President DiBiaggio), recognizing the silliness of the UMASS student protest, refused to sponsor a debate on the matter. In



response, one radical, Martin Jones vowed to eat no food and drink only water until the Chancellor changes his mind. We recommend that all Tufts progressives join in his vigil.

PS After hearing Beavis and Butthead declare that "fire is cool" a five year-old set a fatal blaze that took his sister's life. Consequently, MTV has agreed to move the controversial cartoon from 7 to 10:30 PM. If all dangerous ideas merit postponement, Congress should wait until the year 2342 before voting on Mrs. Clinton's health care proposal. Huh-huh, huh, huh-huh, huh-huh-huh.

PS Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov has asked Russian President Boris Yeltsin's permission to move Lenin's body from Red Square. "The stench is just becoming intolerable," Luzhkov complained.

PS In a demonstration of linguistic snobbery, French Culture Minister Jacques Toubon has introduced a proposal that would severely limit the use of English words in advertisements, films, video games, and public notices. *Screwz-vous!*

PS At the most recent Girl Scout convention, America's favorite cookie vendors passed a resolution striking a religious vow of faith from their mandatory service pledge. Boy Scouts of the world, rejoice!

PS Regular tabloid readers should be familiar with the story of John and Lorena Bobbit. In the midst of a marital spat, Mrs. Bobbit forcefully removed the organ that had previously defined her husband's masculinity. The Bobbit's story recently made its way to the Oval Office, where Vice President Gore questioned whether Mr. Bobbit's reconstructive surgery would be covered under the President's national health plan. According to Mrs.

Clinton, because having a penis was Mr. Bobbit's "preexisting condition," it was covered by the plan as reconstructive surgery. This means that Bill Clinton will never be able to obtain a backbone implant.

PS Bent on preserving its unofficial title as the bastion of PC journalism, *The Boston Globe* has announced that it will replace the popular "Pogo" comic strip with "Funky Winkerbean." *Globe* editors praise "Winkerbean" for its "regular introduction of new and ethnically diverse characters who, along with older characters, tackle contemporary social issues with gusto." In other words, this is a comic strip about a bunch of PC losers: Wow, what a hoot!

PS Former Boston Mayor and US Vatican ambassador Raymond Flynn has reported suffering neck spasms at his new post in Rome. Flynn's discomfort is ironic, as Hub residents report the loss of a major neck pain ever since he left town.

PS According to a new scholarly book, Mark Twain was a closeted homosexual. Although this seems unlikely, it would explain his fixation with a little boy who floats down a river on a phallus-shaped raft in the company of a large black man.

PS At Iowa State University, Muslim freshman DiAngelo X has threatened a holy war against his history professor whom he called a racist. Academia can be cut-throat after all.

PS Professor Frances Rauscher of the University of California has completed a survey that found students perform eight to nine points better on IQ tests after listening to ten to fifteen minutes of Mozart. Here at Tufts, the English Department notes a similar performance improvement in professors after ten to fifteen minutes of "Hooked on Phonics."

PS In a similar vein, we at THE PRIMARY SOURCE would like to offer our own list of the top ten pieces of motivational music and the people who listen to them. But to make things a little more interesting, we have left the task of matching the persons/groups and their songs up to our readers.

10. Dean Royer
9. Andy Salzer
8. Buildings and Grounds
7. Bobbie Knable
6. Bruce Reitman
5. Stephen Bailey
4. THE PRIMARY SOURCE
3. TUDS
2. *The Daily*
1. Bursar's Office

- A. "I Left My Heart in San Francisco"— Tony Bennett
- B. "Burnin' Down the [FRAT] House"— Talking Heads
- C. "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds"— The Beatles
- D. "What's Goin' On"— Marvin Gaye
- E. "Don't Know Much About History"— Herman's Hermits
- F. "Get a Job"— The Coasters
- G. "Imagine"— John Lennon
- H. "Money for Nothing"— Dire Straits
- I. "Right Now"— Van Halen
- J. "Scenes From an Italian Restaurant"— Billy Joel

10.G; 9.A; 8.F; 7.E; 6.C; 5.B; 4.I; 3.J; 2.D; 1.H

The Hollow Plan

Ted Trafelet

In his poem "The Hollow Men," T.S. Eliot writes "Between the idea and the reality... falls the shadow." A comprehensive National Health reform that funds itself primarily through savings, passing only a "sin" tax on to American citizens, and yields \$91 billion for deficit reduction is a commendable idea. The reality is that the proposed means of financing the plan are faulty. This, I believe, is where President Clinton is in the dark.

In the recent weeks following its congressional disclosure, the Clinton Health Care Plan has met with a wave of skepticism. Critics question why the President did not previously bring his idea before the legislature, and advocates of the measure remain far from precise about the fine details. The American public has learned of the plan only through the partial coverage offered by the media. The commotion the plan has caused as well as the conspicuous inattention to detail by the Clinton Administration and its proponents, have caused me to dig into the realities of the measure.

In so doing, I found a fatal flaw. The President has asserted that small, low income firms with less than 50 employees or an income less than a specified (but presently undisclosed) amount will receive a government subsidy for employee health care costs. The Clinton Plan proposes to subsidize 80 percent of the required coverage for employee health care premiums, allocating \$169 billion for the cost of these subsidies. This dollar amount will prove to be a fraction of the cost ultimately incurred because many firms that otherwise would not be subsidized can easily restructure themselves by splitting into two or more small, low-income firms.

Imagine a metropolitan taxi company with 40 drivers, 40 mechanics, five dispatchers, and five managers. The company could restructure so that the service garage, dispatch center, and mechanics existed un-

der one corporate name and the drivers and cabs existed under another.

A large business that operates several successful retail stores can make itself eligible for the health care subsidy by incorpor-

With the government offering a "free ride," any corporation that doesn't take it will suffer a competitive disadvantage.

rating each store as a separate entity. When businesses expand, they can avoid the burden of paying employee health care costs by separately incorporating new subsidiaries. Similarly, firms can lump all real estate holdings and employees under one corporation while merchandise to be sold resides with another.

Large service firms may choose to dis-

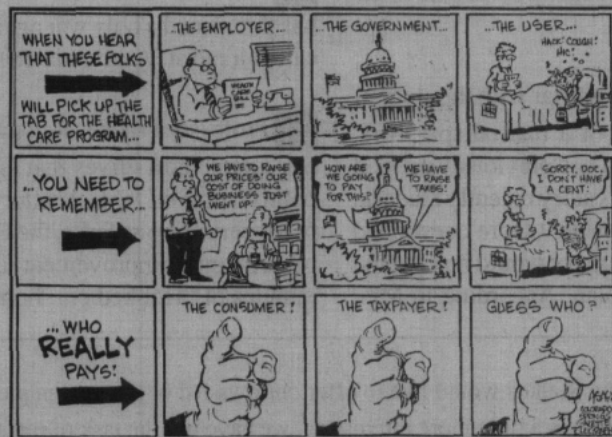
Large companies that do not reorganize will come face to face with the reality of prohibitive employee health care costs. Companies on the cusp of the Clinton government subsidy cutoff will downscale by laying off employees. In the event that these employees don't find jobs elsewhere, they will be entirely subsidized by the government, and taxpayers will bear 100% of this burden.

Will businesses find such corporate reorganization worthwhile? Of course. Fractured corporations' profits will not decrease, nor will taxes increase. The cost of incorporation is marginal, and one-time. Furthermore, at the same time as they receive health-care subsidies, each new small business will become eligible for other government subsidies and grants as well. A company that doesn't downscale or reorganize will seek to provide employee health care at a minimum cost, but even this minimum cost is substantially greater than the alternative, an 80% health care subsidy. With the government offering a "free ride," any corporation that doesn't take it will suffer a competitive disadvantage.

Furthermore, medium sized businesses that are just small enough to qualify for subsidies will lose all incentive to take on new employees. The productive utility of hiring a half dozen new workers would be far overshadowed by the cost of insuring everyone on the payroll. National insurance would come at the expense of economic growth and employment.

Why does America need a comprehensive health plan at all? Consider that the 37 million uninsured Americans comprise approximately 14% of the population, against the unemployment rate, which, in a stable economy, has remained at 6%. The problem of the uninsured does not warrant this costly and comprehensive plan. The Clinton proposal responds to a minor problem by creating an economic disaster.

Mr. Trafelet is a senior majoring in English.



solve their assets, no longer employing their lawyers, accountants, or researchers, but contracting them out instead, each one a corporate entity. In this manner, both the professional and the trimmed-down firm will receive subsidies.

Simply by virtue of paper-shuffling, Clinton's health plan will subsidize a lot more than it was theorized. Subsidies don't come from an autonomous government; they come from the taxpayer. As it stands, this health care plan will become an abyss for tax dollars.

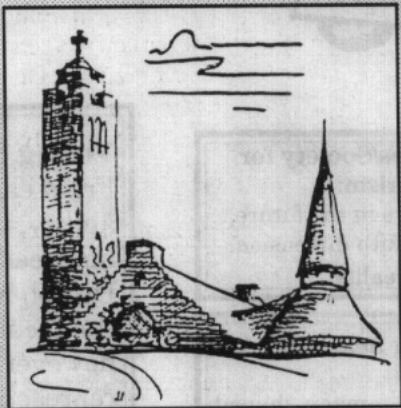
Tufts' Traditions... ...And their Modern Equivalents



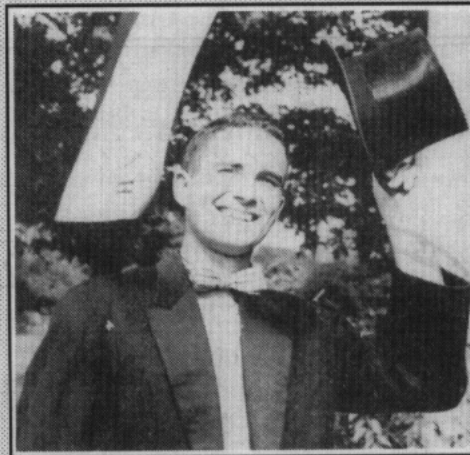
In past decades, Tufts students built snow sculptures at the annual winter carnival for merriment and mirth.

In the nineties, students build igloos to escape the cold and cramped conditions of dormitory life.

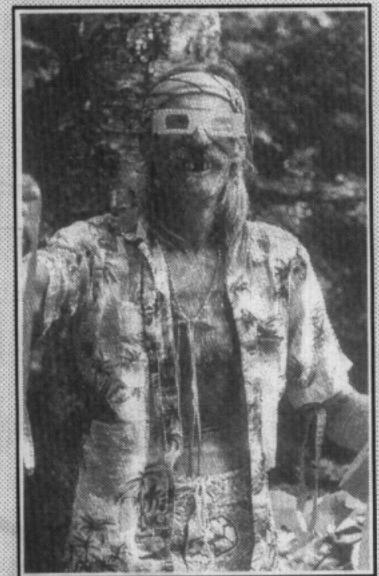
In the days when Tufts still had school spirit and students attended football games, all in attendance would race to ring the chapel bells following a Jumbos' victory.



Nowadays, such celebration is unnecessary.



Formerly, the students with the biggest groups of friends would run for campus Mayor. Since 1968, the student with the biggest egos run for TCU Senate.



Prior to the 1960s, when freshmen hazing was still *de rigueur*, upperclassmen would force first-years to "pray for rain" underneath dormitory windows. Their meditation prompted a dousing from elders with buckets of water from above.

Today students are only soaked by their professors' left-wing rhetoric.

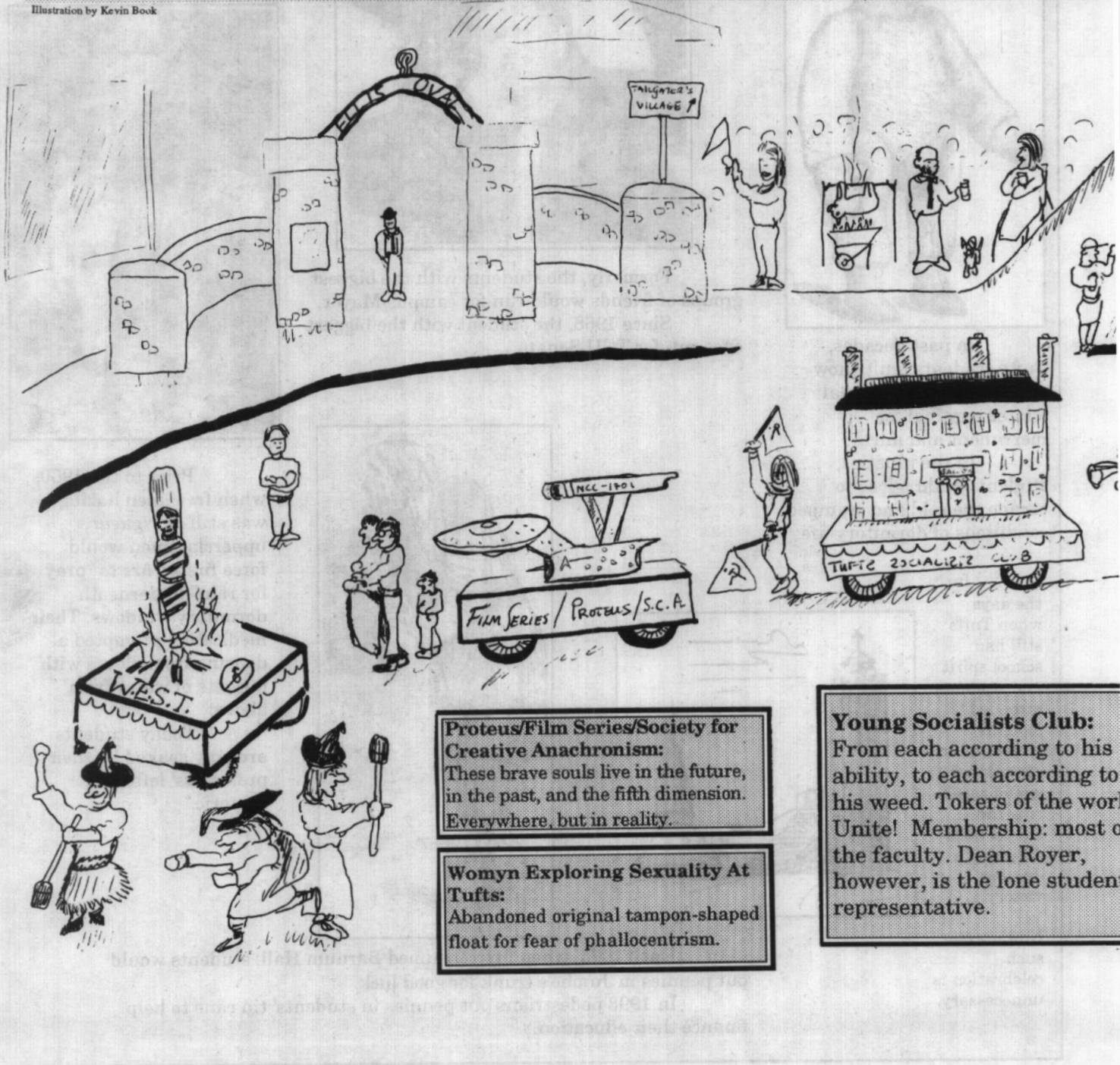


Until 1975, when fire consumed Barnum Hall, students would put pennies in Jumbo's trunk for good luck.

In 1993 pedestrians put pennies in students' tin cans to help finance their education.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE Guide to

Illustration by Kevin Book



Proteus/Film Series/Society for Creative Anachronism:
 These brave souls live in the future, in the past, and the fifth dimension. Everywhere, but in reality.

Womyn Exploring Sexuality At Tufts:
 Abandoned original tampon-shaped float for fear of phallocentrism.

Young Socialists Club:
 From each according to his ability, to each according to his weed. Tokers of the world Unite! Membership: most of the faculty. Dean Royer, however, is the lone student representative.

Tufts' Homecoming Festivities

"Our Clown Meeting," 1993



Environmental Consciousness Outreach:

With the aid of spiritual mentor Chief Coon-Come and hours of Dead bootlegs, they will attempt to change the world. But when will they change their underwear?

Tufts International Club:

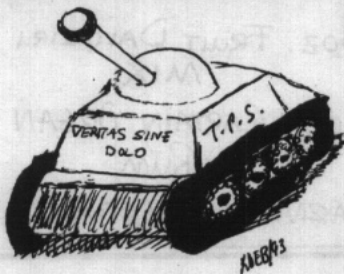
Membership: requires black clothes, cowboy boots, and three days of facial hair (men and women).

Tufts Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Community:

Giving new meaning to the tailgating events. Members have all dyed their hair blue and brown for the occasion.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE:

Marching only to the right. Members riding in a tank so as to protect against onslaught of other paraders. Veritas, unfortunately, is seldom sine dolo.



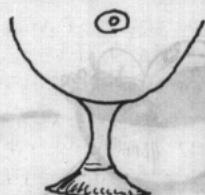
Homecoming Spirits

Alcoholic cheer inevitably accompanies homecoming celebrations. Back in the old days of beanies and switches, Jumbos were lucky to drink from a warm keg of Pabst. Today, festive toping requires a beverage of higher quality, a potion with class commensurate to the success of our alumni. Join us in a round of "Old School" cheer at the Brown and Blue Bar. Provided for your pleasure are special 1993 cocktail recipes designed to give you a "taste of Tufts" today.

Sex On the Butch

(FOR THE WOMYN'S COLLECTIVE)

SERVE FRIGID



IT'LL PUT HAIR ON YOUR CHEST!

2 oz. EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL
2 oz. 138° RUM

The Fuzzy Knable

(THE DIVERSITY DRINK)



5 OZ EACH:

MELON LIQUEUR
COFFEE LIQUEUR
CREME LIQUEUR
BRANDY

SERVE IN SEPARATE GLASSES

Gold Water

(FOR HARDY CONSERVATIVES)



1 oz. CROWN ROYAL
1 oz. WATER
NEAT.

The John Fee

(FOR THE KIDDIES)



11 oz. GINGER ALE
1 oz. GRENADINE
GARNISH W/3 CHERRIES

The Lowell Reiter

(TO LOOSEN YOU UP)



FOR MOVERS &
SHAKERS:

2 oz. METAMUCIL
2 oz. RED WINE
2 oz. BLUSH

The Pink Drink

(FOR TL&BC)



3 oz. FRUIT DAIQUIRI
MIX
1 oz. CAPTAIN ORGAN
RUM
GARNISH LIBERALLY.

SEAC and Destroy

Chris Weinkopf

The Inspiration

When I told my friend from Pennsylvania that a group of Tufts environmentalists had formed an anti-NAFTA lobbying group, he laughed. Although a long-time proponent of free trade, I took offense to his amusement, believing that my fellow Tufts students' politics, no matter how misguided, deserved at least cursory consideration. My friend, however, quickly repudiated this assumption. "Please," he begged, "protectionists? These people are uninformed at best, hypocrites at worst."

"Don't be fooled," he warned, "they have no plans, they're just reactionaries with too much time on their hands."

Having been exposed to the myriad of half-baked ideas that dominate this campus, I was prone to agree. Still, I decided to give the SEAC (Student Environmental Action Coalition) members a fair chance, so I approached their table in front of Eaton Hall.

The Meeting

"Do you know about NAFTA?" a female member of the protectionist contingent asked. "Yes," I replied. "Then would you like to write a letter to your senator or congressman?" "Sure," I answered, "but I imagine that my letter would be very different from yours."

And this is where our debate began. "What?!" The young radical's response was marked more by shock than anger; "you don't agree with what SEAC is all about?" Apparently I was the first pro-NAFTA student she had met that day, or perhaps, ever. "Precisely," I inquired, "what is SEAC all about?"

"We're pro-environment," she replied, "that's why we oppose NAFTA—"

I interrupted, "I know what you oppose, but what do you advocate?"

"We advocate blocking NAFTA."

"No, more than that," I insisted. "Obviously you favor the current trade restrictions between the US and Mexico, but how far does this logic extend? Do you want to erect more barriers against Mexico, or just

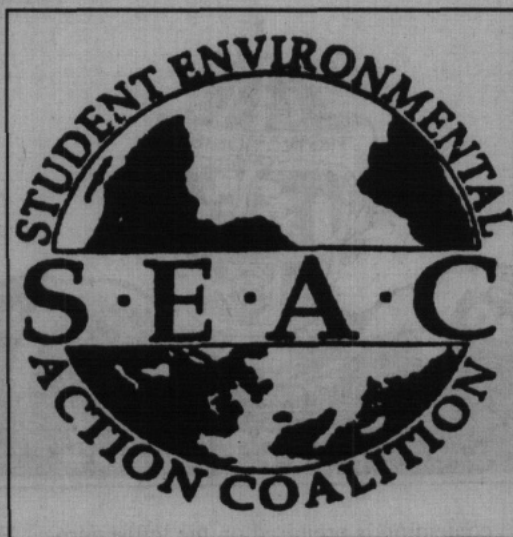
maintain the status quo? How about the rest of the world? Just what is your position on free trade?"

"Well, those are some good questions that definitely need to be answered. But

It was immediately obvious that every word of this SEAC member's rhetoric could be traced to this one double-sided flier.

right now the crisis is NAFTA, Congress will be voting on it soon. And whatever one's position is on all your questions, this treaty is clearly bad for Americans, Mexicans, and the environment." Score one for my friend from Pennsylvania—this radical didn't have a plan at all.

As I quickly realized, she didn't have any original thoughts either. While I would have liked to have continued the debate, I



was already five minutes late for biology. Moreover, I recognized that it wasn't fair for me to monopolize her time, and that quite frankly, I was being just as close-minded as she.

"Very well," I conceded, "why don't you give me one of your leaflets so I can look it over." I was handed the SEAC "Free Trade Factsheet," cleverly titled, "Do we HAFTA have NAFTA?" It was immediately obvious that every word of this SEAC

member's rhetoric could be traced to this one double-sided flier.

"Bad for Mexico"

"HAFTA-NAFTA" describes Mexico as "a heavily indebted Third World country with over half of the population unemployed." An accurate description, but one that contradicts SEAC member Eric Weltman's contention that NAFTA "is a bad deal for people... on both sides of the border." If Mexico is indebted and suffers from widespread unemployment, it clearly needs an influx of capital and jobs. SEAC concedes that if NAFTA is passed, American corporations would invest and open shop in Mexico.

Consequently, by SEAC's own admission, NAFTA would put Mexican people to work and pump money into our southern neighbor's economy. Few economists would argue that an expanding job market and capital base is a "bad deal" for any, let alone a "heavily indebted Third World" country. Either SEAC is privy to some unique economic insight, or as my friend from Pennsylvania suggested, its members are "uninformed at best."

His latter option, "hypocrites at worst," however, is more accurate. NAFTA-created jobs, SEAC argues, "exploit" Mexican workers because they would only pay 88 cents per day. This reasoning is at odds with common sense. If a worker voluntarily accepts a job (no matter how low-paying) he is not being "exploited." As SEAC acknowledges, most Mexicans are unemployed—88 cents a day is 88 cents more than they currently earn. If the Mexican worker thinks this wage unfair, he need not accept it. Without NAFTA, he is not even given the choice.

Upper-class northeastern conceptions of wealth do not apply in the Third World. Given the lower cost of living, 88 cents, although not exorbitant, is worth much more in rural Mexico than in Boston. Moreover, as the Mexican economy grows and its labor force becomes more scarce, wages will increase. After World War II the average

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Japanese employee earned pennies on the dollar of his American counterpart, whereas today Japanese wages are higher than those in the US. SEAC, however, apparently believes that Mexicans are either too naive or too foolish to set their own wages. 'The Mexicans don't know what's in their best interest,' SEAC reasons, 'so we should make their decisions for them.'

Government for Government's Sake

A paternalistic mentality resounds throughout NAFTA-NAFTA. The SEAC factsheet asserts that NAFTA should be blocked because Mexico does not enforce stringent environmental standards like the US. Rather than allowing the Mexican people to determine their own environmental policies, SEAC opts for eco-imperialism.

SEAC would rather infringe upon the sovereign rights of Mexico than critically examine the increasingly burdensome environmental regulations that strangle American businesses. Relocation is expensive and inconvenient, corporations only move when the cost of manufacturing in a given area is too high. If US environmental policies offer businesses an incentive to migrate south, it would be wise to reconsider our regulations, not place further obstacles to the operation of American industry.

Two-hundred years ago, before the United States underwent its industrialization, there was no EPA, OSHA, or "Clean Air Act" to obstruct progress. Such reforms only became tolerable later on, after industry had past its nascent stage. It is unreasonable to expect Mexico, which is largely underdeveloped, to accept immediately the rigid standards that were instituted over the course of two centuries in the US. This is the

ultimate in limousine liberalism: enforcing one set of standards for all others but oneself.

Here is where the SEAC hypocrisy is most overt. A SEAC poster states that NAFTA undermines "our democratic rights to participate in decisions affecting our lives." Nonetheless, because the organiza-

tion disagrees with the majority of Mexicans, it opposes NAFTA. If NAFTA is bad for

Mexico, the Mexican people will abandon it of their own volition. Mexico can survive without the bankrupt wisdom of self-righteous American liberals.

"Bad for the US"

If paternalism doesn't work, try protectionism. One SEAC poster, "Know NAFTA, No NAFTA!" claims that the agreement would "increase... job loss in the US." This

Mexico can survive without the bankrupt wisdom of self-righteous American liberals.



contention is premised on the leftist zero-sum myth—that as wealth is finite, the creation of jobs in one area must accompany the commensurate loss of employment in another.

NAFTA, however, would not divide wealth, but create it. Although the US, under NAFTA, would probably lose some jobs in the industrial sector, other segments of the American economy would boom. American factories moving south of the border would need materials and equip-

ment, not to mention legal and insurance services, that can only be purchased in the US. Moreover, NAFTA would further open Mexican markets to American agriculture. SEAC laments this transition as the destruction of "small farms in Mexico."

Rather than allowing for the specialization that is a natural result of free markets, SEAC prefers protectionist restrictions that prop-up inefficient or outmoded industries. To protect the small Mexican farmer or American factory worker from the burden of developing a new trade, the protectionists force all consumers—rich and poor, Mexican and American—to pay more for basic goods and services through tariffs. By this logic, all modernization, automation, and technological development should be banned, as they inevitably change the composition of the job market. This is similar to advocating high taxes because lower assessments would force too many attorneys out of work.

By inflating prices, protectionism not only reduces the consumers' standard of living, but stymies economic growth. Inflated prices limit how much consumers can buy. With fewer goods and services being purchased, industries collapse, new enterprises never form, and the economy stagnates.

Don't Be Fooled

If there is one comfort in the SEAC-propogated literature, it is that the protectionists recognize the futility of their own cause. Throughout "NAFTA-NAFTA" and other fliers, the environmental extremists refer to the free trade agreement in the future tense, not the subjunctive.

Having read the SEAC propaganda, I realize that my Pennsylvanian friend's laughter was well-founded. Perhaps I *should* write a letter to my representatives or senators, and offer them the same advice my friend gave me: Don't be fooled, the radicals have no plans, they're just reactionaries with too much time on their hands.

Mr. Weinkopf is a junior majoring in Political Science.

Market-Blind Admissions

Ted Levinson

Tufts University is poised to launch its third and most ambitious capital campaign yet. This fundraising effort aims to increase the university's endowment and financial aid coffers. Student aid however, requires more than cash, it requires reform which rectifies inequalities and acknowledges the deleterious effects of a system which tries to shelter itself from market forces.

Campus gates have been eminently effective in keeping the free market out of our nation's universities. Nowhere else do unimpeachable job security (tenure) and government subsidization flourish like they do on campus. Consequently, it is not surprising that college administrators have deemed higher education too sacrosanct to be sullied by the vagaries of the free market. It is equally apparent that such a decision has led to a misallocation of resources and a subsequent mispricing of higher education.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's legal battle to preserve price fixing and financial aid package uniformity shows academia's brazen disregard for the free market. President DiBiaggio has even lamented his obligations to follow basic business practices. Shortly before he assumed the presidency at Tufts he wrote, "the president of today is expected to be a more efficient manager rather than a bold academic leader; the president is expected to deal more with the budget's bottom line than with the student body's finish line...." Financial aid reform provides an opportunity for bold academic leadership and fiscal responsibility.

The current student aid system, both on a federal level and at Tufts, is a philosophical mongrel and a budgetary disaster. A compromise between the egalitarian view and the free market view, financial aid doesn't efficiently allocate scarce resources amongst its consumers, the students.

The Egalitarian View

According to the egalitarian view a

student's financial situation should not be a consideration in higher education. Cost shouldn't prevent a student from applying to any institution and ability to pay shouldn't

The current student aid system, both on a federal level and at Tufts, is a philosophical mongrel and budgetary disaster.

preclude a university's acceptance of any student. Dr. DiBiaggio subscribes to this view as evidenced by his comment which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, "students should be admitted to the best college in which they can compete, predicated only on their academic ability, not their economic status. That's always been the tradition in this country." Such a philosophy implies a system whereby students pay on a sliding scale. The wealthy pay the true cost of an education while the others receive a dis-



count in the form of loans and gifts.

The current financial aid system hardly measures up to these principles. Federal student aid is allocated in a manner that favors the middle and upper classes. Since the system's revision, the government does not consider the value of farms, small businesses or home equity when calculating a family's educational contribution. Precious

taxpayer dollars are awarded to a segment of the population termed "the *nouveau* poor," individuals who appear needy only on the federal form. Eleanor Morris of the University of North Carolina exposes this foolishness with an example, "a family with 35 thousand dollars in income that owns a million-dollar house has to be better off than a 35 thousand dollar income family that pays rent."

College pricing is also inconsistent with the egalitarian view. Although college costs appear high, they cover only a fraction of the cost of tuition, room, board and expenses. At Tufts it costs the university approximately 44,000 dollars annually per student. Public university tuitions cover an even smaller fraction of the education costs. At public institutions the difference is made up through donations and taxes. At private colleges it is the endowment that covers the spread. In other words, all students receive tuition discounts. In his essay "Financing Higher Education in the US" Benjamin Rogge writes, "...below-

cost pricing is a technique that subsidizes the sons and daughters of the wealthy as well as the sons and daughters of the poor. If the goal is to make education available to those who cannot afford it, below-cost pricing is a very blunt and wasteful instrument." Setting college prices equal to the true cost while offering grants or loans to those who could not pay would guarantee that no one received unwarranted aid. Such a system would be consistent with the egalitarian view and would save the university money.

The Free Market Interpretation

Within an economic framework higher education is an oddity. Price discrimination permits the producer to charge consumers different prices for the same service. The service is priced below cost so the demand is greater than the supply; the producer must

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decide who can receive an education. To further muddle the situation, the producer ignores ability to pay in making this decision. Academia has hoodwinked us into believing that higher education cannot be equitably distributed by the free market.

The student aid system has adopted few of the principles advocated by the free market. The system has created an irrational dichotomy that concentrates the very wealthy and the poor in our nation's private universities while the middle class is relegated to public institutions. Rather than calculate the size of the grant, financial aid systems calculate a family's contribution to the education bill. For many lower class families this is analogous to handing them a menu without prices, permitting them to order whichever gourmet platter they want, and charging them the price of a cheeseburger.

A student who is expected to pay only five thousand dollars a year in the form of cash and loans is financially indifferent to attending Tufts or UMASS Amherst. If he attends UMASS his contribution will cover the entire bill while if he goes to Tufts, financial aid funds will cover the twenty thousand dollar gap. On the other hand, students whose financial situation is better face a very different set of costs. A middle income student might be expected to contribute twenty thousand dollars to his education annually. Even though Tufts generously offers to pick up the tab on the five thousand dollar difference, the wealthier student perceives UMASS as a ten thousand dollars cheaper alternative. Such an arrangement can't possibly be fair.

The economic stratification of private

universities like Tufts is compounded with every tuition and financial aid increase. It has become tradition for the trustees to raise tuition every year and to do their best to raise financial assistance commensurately. This causes spiraling costs in what Financial Aid Director Bill Eastwood termed, "a vicious circle."

Tuition goes up so financial aid assistance goes up which further

...this is analogous to handing them a menu without prices, permitting them to order whichever gourmet platter they want and charging the price of a cheeseburger.

forces tuition skyward. This arrangement means financial aid recipients are unaffected by tuition increases. It is only those who fully pay their way who feel the strain of every increase. As the trend continues a Tufts education will become economically feasible only for the two extremes of the economic spectrum.

The need-blind policy which Tufts is so eager to re-install is also inconsistent with a strict free market approach. Under such an approach, the admissions office and the financial aid office work independently;

within the arts and sciences budget more than \$3 million toward undergraduate financial aid. To do more would put the quality of our programs at risk."

Tufts chooses to dish out thirteen million dollars a year in university scholarships for the sake of diversity. Steve Manos wrote in *Change* magazine, "They [colleges] seek a diverse student body thereby increasing scholarship and recruitment costs." Financial Aid Director Bill Eastwood told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "We want to have a good socio-economic mix of students, and when we cost as much as we do, we need to be able to tell people we're going to meet their need." A full three thousand dollars of every bursar's bill is channeled into an account to cover forgiven tuition.

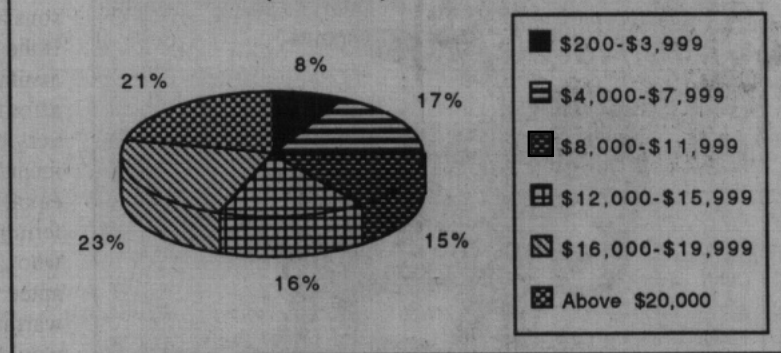
For the student aid system to more accurately reflect free market principles, the awarding of outright grants should be abolished and entirely replaced by student loans. Just like any other good or service, individuals who can't pay up front should be expected to pay later on. Milton Friedman argues that since higher education has a positive influence on lifetime earnings it makes sense that needy students should be willing to pay back their college loans out of their future incomes. At the very least, such a system would make all students price wary and weed out those whose only purpose in college is to capitalize on the generosity and sacrifices of others.

Attending Tufts, or any other fine private university is a privilege, not a right. The university's commitment to extending this privilege to as many as possible is to be lauded. However, it is regrettable that it takes financial constraints for the university to reconsider its policies. Similarly,

it is disappointing that any changes in the federal financial aid programs are motivated by partisan politics. Progress can only occur when a consistent student aid system is developed. That system should acknowledge the advantages of higher education without compromising the integrity of the free market or unnecessarily burdening a segment of its agents.

Mr. Levinson is a Tufts graduate, Class of 1993.

Range of Financial Awards to Individuals (1991-2)



need is ignored when the residents of Bendetson Hall decide who will receive an acceptance letter. This decision, however, has little to do with academic merit. Due to the size and quality of its applicant pool, colleges like Tufts could maintain the academic caliber of their students without offering any aid at all. Why then would Tufts pillage its own coffers to keep its need-blind policy? Vice-President Bernstein has stated how painful such expenditures are, "Over the last three years, we have reallocated

Intervention Equals Death

Steven E. Lester

Through much of the twentieth century, the United States has pursued an active foreign policy. From the Cold War's beginning in 1945 to its end in 1989, this role has been legitimate, as the United States' clout was necessary to contain the spread of Communism. Now, however, our role has changed. We are no longer fighting battles for our national security. In the New World Order, the United States has emerged as the single hegemonic power, and our national security is very well assured. Why, then, must we continue to be the world's policeman? When national interests are at stake, it is the United States' obligation to act. When they are not, the United States should not intercede or intervene in the affairs of nations.

When George Bush sent troops to Iraq in 1991, he had a clear objective—the liberation of Kuwait. Furthermore, in addition to confirming the security of energy resources, US actions in the Persian Gulf showed that Saddam's aggression would not be tolerated. The objectives were clear, the manpower was sufficient, and the mission was accomplished swiftly. Similarly,

when Bush sent troops into Somalia, he did so with a clear intention in mind. Motivated by a purely humanitarian rationale, Bush deployed troops to secure food supply lines and to reduce the influence and power of various warlords. He dealt with the warlords only in order to ensure that they would not interrupt food distribution. President Bush thus pursued well defined goals and achieved them.

Then Mr. Clinton took office. Clinton's trigger happy foreign policy has shown time and again that a purpose is not necessary to commit United States forces to combat. The president has been unsparing in his deployment of troops to various regions of the world. When he has sent armed forces to Somalia, Macedonia, and Haiti, United

States interests have not been at stake, nor has national security been threatened.

Clinton has expanded the Somali mission to include the capture of the Warlord Muhammed Farah Aidid. Traditionally, the United States has not hunted down specific

Clinton's trigger happy foreign policy has shown... that a purpose is not necessary to commit United States forces to combat.

people. In fact, both United States law and international law proscribe it. In Clinton's most recent Somali blunder, he removed all Army Rangers from the region. The Rangers are among the United States' best troops. By withdrawing them, Clinton has created a security dilemma for the general enlisted troops, leaving them with little support.

This same lack of support led to the deaths of twelve American servicemen and the capture of others in a poorly planned raid. Colin Powell asked for more support for the Rangers, but

Defense Secretary Les Aspin summarily denied this request. This mismanagement of the operation suggests that Bill Clinton may be transforming Somalia into another Vietnam. While Aidid bears part of the responsibility for the death of scores of peacekeepers, the fact remains that these deaths would not have occurred if Clinton had not overstepped the traditional constraints on foreign policy. If Clinton had sought approval for the pursuit of Aidid, Congress would have denied his request and Americans would not have died in this nonsensical, illegal, and unethical mission.

Clinton has continued to extend his authority in foreign policy by sending troops to Macedonia and, more recently, Haiti. The majority of Americans oppose inter-

vention in the Yugoslavian civil war. But the president, without approval from Congress, has committed our troops to this extremely volatile region of the world. Clinton has failed to convince United States citizens that becoming involved in a war in Yugoslavia is in their interest. He has also failed to explain why he believes the United States military can resolve a conflict which has for a thousand years been the norm, rather than the exception. Unfortunately, President Clinton may be in the process of embroiling our country in a situation where we have no constructive role to play.

Haiti can present the same difficulties as Somalia. While it may be in the United States' interest to promote democracy in the Western hemisphere, military action is not the route to take. The United States has already imposed a virtual blockade of Haiti, which is considered an act of war under international law. American lives are not currently in danger in Haiti, nor is American national security.

Recently, Senator Jesse Helms introduced legislation that would cut funding for troop deployment to Haiti and Bosnia. The proposal reflects the public's disillusionment with Clinton's incoherent foreign policy.

Through his sprightly and haphazard foreign policy, the president has contributed to the deaths of many American servicemen, and has put many more in harms way. By trouncing ahead of both Congress and the country, Clinton has displayed a reckless disregard for both the lives of his fellow Americans and the integrity of his role as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He has ignored the advice of the Pentagon, Colin Powell, and many of his top advisors, and has embroiled the United States in conflicts with which we have no legitimate concern. This trend will continue until we the American people, declare unequivocally that the value of American lives is greater than the need to act as international policeman.

Mr. Lester is a freshman majoring in Political Science.



The Paradox of Preference

Saleem H. Ali

Equal Opportunity with regard to race is a necessary and fundamental moral goal of all societies that espouse ethical conduct. In contrast to issues such as disabilities and sexual orientation, which may create a few exceptions to the equal opportunity argument, race is a factor which merits a more unequivocal claim to the principle. This is mainly because it is exceedingly difficult to prove lack of ability on the basis of race—in other words it is *morally irrelevant*. However, the question which troubles me is whether preferential treatment is the best way of attaining equality of opportunity. Indeed, in the minds of many people, preferential treatment has become synonymous with equal opportunity.

By definition, preference of any kind compromises “equality” in the strict sense of the word. Ronald Dworkin points out the subtle yet essential difference between *treatment as an equal* and *equal treatment*: the former is an intrinsic right while the latter is only pertinent in certain circumstances. Proponents of preferential treatment broadly approach the subject, particularly in the context of college admissions either from a compensatory, retrospective stance, or from a more progressive, futuristic model for society.

First, let us deal with the compensatory model. The basic premise of this view is that society as a whole must pay for harm done in the past to some of its citizens. The victims of past iniquities need to be compensated and this is done most expeditiously through preferential treatment. Philosopher Judith Thompson has used the analogy of debt to justify this process. She believes that through preferential treatment, we repay a social debt to the deprived members of society. However, settling one debt by incurring yet another is both unfair and dangerous. Through preferential treatment we would inevitably deprive the much-maligned

“privileged” class. They in turn may claim to be creditors in the future and so we have, through preferential treatment, set off a chain reaction that may lead us into an unending vicious circle of dissatisfaction.

Preferential treatment instills a degree of complacency in its beneficiaries which impedes the development of the community by dampening the motivation and initiative of individuals.

Another major problem of the compensatory model is to decide who deserves preferential treatment. The immediate groups that come to mind are racial minorities, particularly African-Americans due to the despicable legacy of slavery. While African-Americans have endured reprehensible treatment, if we are to compensate them, we may be forced to use the same measures for the many others who are deprived in society. By this standard, people from broken homes, abuse victims, and “the poor” in general must not be excluded. The Jews, for example, were victims of one of the most poignant genocides in history only half a century ago. Conceivably they could argue that the lowering of morale and the psychological effects of the Holocaust were so severe that they too deserve preferential treatment. Even without compensatory aid, the Jews have managed to attain a respectable status in society.

Preferential treatment instills a degree of complacency in its beneficiaries which impedes the development of the community by dampening the motivation and initiative of individuals. Movies such as *Boys in the Hood* portray the tragic situation in many of America’s black neighborhoods. Often, school officials are sent to black communities to recruit stu-

dents through incentives such as athletic scholarships. When many of the black youth realize that they do not have to make an effort to enter college, the quality of their work and ambitions tends to decline. I feel that this kind of treatment, especially in the context of African-Americans, has led to a *victim complex* and unintentionally reinforces the most repugnant stereotypes of inferiority about their communities. As many blacks now point out, such treatment is insulting and demeaning. Surely, we must learn from historical blunders but *not* languish in the shadow of past mistakes so as to perpetuate more inequalities.

Justification for preferential treatment is also found by using futuristic models of an ideal society. This is the kind of argument that is often presented in notable affirmative action court cases. Maintaining a student body that best represents the racial proportions of society has become a much desired goal of educational institutions. A perhaps faulty assumption has been made that the entire populace is in pursuit of the same goals with the same degree of interest. Cultural factors which play an imperative role in our lives are often ignored.

Let us take the common example of Asians and science subjects. A cursory glance at science institutions such as MIT or Caltech reveals a disproportionately large number of Asian applicants. I am myself ethnically South Asian, and I feel that

this affinity for science is primarily a cultural phenomenon. Children are drilled to excel in science from an early age in most Asian families and for this reason they often perform above the average. The academic

Please see "Favoritism," on page 22.



One Man, One Vote

Colin R.P. Delaney

The Dialogue

The hill is aflame with controversy, no surprise there. Ever since the culture house debate erupted on the pages of *The Daily*, minority members of the "community" have been shouting the praises of their houses at the tops of their lungs. But the controversy has spread to the sacred senate.

Whine, whine whine. Moan. "I want a culture rep too! And I demand that s/he be a senator," shouts an outraged femme fatale.

"But there are already minority senators," retorts the conservative. "Such as yourself," he says, pointing to a senator at the table.

"Noooo!" Stomping of feet ensues. "I don't care. Reps should have voting power," answers the senator.

"Full voting power, just like senators?"

"Yes! We demand it!" A pound of the fist emphasizes the point, while making a mess of the Campus Center.

"What about one man, one vote?"

"I don't care, it doesn't matter, everybody who feels oppressed should have a voting culture representative."

"So a Gay Black Irish Jew Freshmyn would have twelve people representing her on the TCU Senate?"

"What?" Confusion.

"I've made my point." The conservative departs for class.

The House Divided

The controversy finally reached the senate this year, when TCU Vice-President Matt Stein and senator Michelle Farquhar introduced a measure that could eventually lead to granting culture representatives full voting power. Stein and Farquhar rekindled last year's debate about respect for non-voting reps by drafting a measure to set up a committee to study the issue and maybe put it to a vote by at least 25% of the student body. A simple plurality is needed for passage.

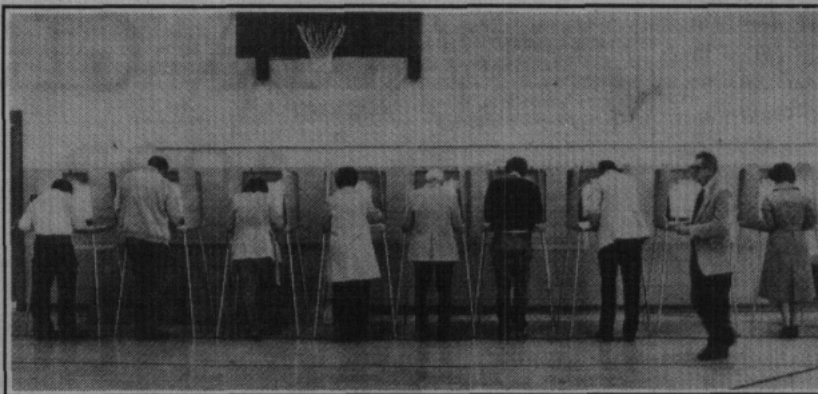
All of the senators with whom I have spoken over the last few days have said the

real problem is respect. Last year, the three culture reps (from Capen, Start and the Hispanic-American houses) were allowed to state their opinions but not vote on issues before the body. This gives them too much

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influence to begin with. But there are even better ideas which are fair to the entire community.

Just get rid of the culture representatives all together. They serve no greater purpose for Tufts, they aid only small parts of the community while dividing the rest of it. Don't saddle the student body at large with the burden of a senate full of liberal minorities with a bone to pick against their "oppressors" who "dominate" the TCU Senate.



The Diversity Solution

"The Senate is diverse to begin with," said one Freshman senator. Yet she still plans to vote for the resolution. It would appear that this senator is following the path of most members of the body. Privately, senators are willing to discuss their opposition to the plan. However, most refuse to admit their true feelings in public. They fear being blacklisted as a "racist" by special interest concerns within the senate. This fear is causing senators to switch to a more politi-

cally correct stance.

A returning sophomore senator is of the opinion that the TCU is getting bogged down in matters not crucial enough to waste valuable time on. "We should be raising money for Financial Aid and bettering the community as a whole," he said. Wasting time on trivial matters is ridiculous, the TCU Senate was not formed to express its own politically correct ideology. The senate should be working towards goals that will benefit

Tufts, Massachusetts, America and the world community, not pandering to campus special interests groups.

Liberals on the senate including Ancy Verdier and Arielle Fougy openly advocate the plan. Both say that it is necessary for representatives from the community's minority groups to be given full voting rights. They oppose the "condescending" attitude of most senators to culture representatives. They and other minority senators, including freshman Ivan Retzignac, want the senate to hear the voices of culture reps and allow

them to vote. "What is important to the majority may not be the concern of certain minority groups," says Retzignac.

When asked which specific groups needed a culture representative, Retzignac responded, "Any group that feels it is in the minority should be given a culture rep on the senate." When asked how he defines a

minority group, he said that it would be put to a vote of the senate. Pressing for a definitive answer, I asked if the TLGBC would be given a representative on the senate. And what about Jewish people? "Well, they are the majority here," answered the senator. Pointing out that Jewish people are only a plurality, I said that there is no majority. So shouldn't we all have culture representa-

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tives? The senator sulked down, and thought. "Well yes, everybody should have culture reps." But everybody already has seven senators. Why do certain people deserve more than others?

The New Republic

Why should culture representatives get to vote as if they were elected senators? Certain vocal senators, at least one of whom is a minority and lives in a culture house, still think that the student body is not responsible enough to elect who it thinks should represent it. "It is a safety net, that's all," says Retzignac, a minority himself. But if the student body freely elects minorities to the senate, then the culture reps still get votes. If in the first place we are going to be petty enough to count how many senators one group has compared to another, why should some groups get more than their share.

We must rely on true democracy. The TCU is supposed to be students governing students, an opportunity to get Ballou out of our lives, at least a little bit. President DiBiaggio said that the question involving culture representatives is a student issue, and that it was not his place to comment. Dean Knable has also remained silent on the question. But students should realize that every student deserves only one vote. The cornerstone of any true republic is the policy of allowing everyone only one vote. Although no person is any more virtuous than another, campus left-wing minority activists would take us further down the Orwellian road, where "some are more equal than others." Any policy to the contrary is, in essence, "apartheid." Of course, when we are giving extra power to the liberals and the "oppressed", no one labels it as such.

The senate should leave a politically correct, anti-egalitarian ideology out of our government. Stand behind democracy. Stand behind one man, one vote. Stand behind a senate elected by the entire student body. Stand against culture representatives.

Mr. Delaney is a freshman majoring in International Relations and Political Science.

"Favoritism," from page 20.

inclination of Jews may also be traced to cultural roots. Why must we force all fields of human endeavor to be in proportion to the population? Instead of casting the entire blame on discrimination, one should also try to appreciate the structure of African-American society and to what extent it cultivates educational initiatives. Such an approach will lead us to see the problems with prescribing preferential treatment.

I can envision the following counter-argument: "Many groups do not even try to get into certain professions because they anticipate discrimination." Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas's confirmation hearings come to mind, where he described how his school teacher had told him not to even think about becoming a lawyer because of his race. This is where we begin to confuse equal opportunity with preferential treatment. Indeed, equal opportunity with regard to race is a philosophically and constitutionally inalienable right, but giving preference to other-

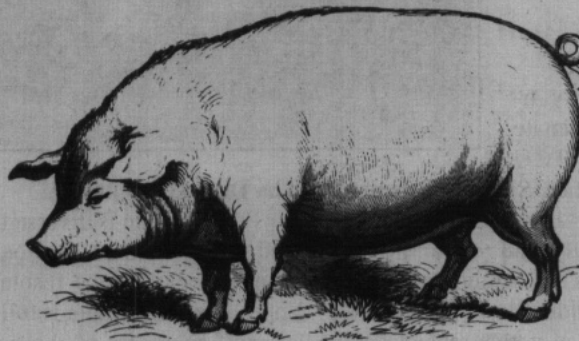
wise less qualified individuals does not necessarily serve the cause of society and may in fact hamper it.

Preferential treatment is yet another example of rash *symptomatic* ways of dealing with social problems, without looking at the underlying causes. The problem should be tackled at the root. A strict crackdown on crime is needed to purge our cities of the blight of gang warfare. Need I repeat the all too familiar statistics of murder among adolescent blacks and Hispanics in the United States? Giving educational preference to these communities short-circuits a necessary process of reform. More funds should be allocated to *merit-based* scholarships for underprivileged minority students. At the same time, grassroots efforts within such communities to change the cultural priorities of youth are imperative. By tackling the problem in this way, we can satisfy the philosophical ideal of improving the plight of the underprivileged in a more comprehensive way, without sacrificing the interests of "others" in direct competition with them.

Mr. Ali is a senior majoring in Chemistry and Environmental Studies.

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NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

I was surprised to see that Jimmy Hoffa was in my palace, I had wondered where he went.

—President DiBiaggio

Best of all defenses is to mix plenty of wine, and drink it.

—Alcaeus

The word "we" is lime poured over men, which sets and hardens to stone and crushes all beneath it.... It is the word by which the depraved steal the virtue of the good, by which the weak steal the might of the strong, by which the fools steal the wisdoms of the sages.

—Ayn Rand

...[M]an's political freedom is illusory if he is dependent for his economic needs on the State.

—Barry Goldwater

Beer is not a good cocktail-party drink, especially in a home where you don't know where the bathroom is.

—Billy Carter

Modern art is what happens when painters stop looking at girls and persuade themselves that they have a better idea.

—John Ciardi

Start every day off with a smile and get it over with.

—W.C. Fields

I took a course in speed reading and was able to read War and Peace in twenty minutes. It's about Russia.

—Woody Allen

One hundred thousand lemmings can't be wrong.

—Graffiti

I like life. It's something to do.

—Ronnie Shakes

A lie is an abomination unto the Lord and a very present help in time of trouble.

—Adlai Stevenson

When the going gets tough, the smart get lost.

—Robert Byrne

Never keep up with the Joneses. Drag them down to your level.

—Quentin Crisp

Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there.

—Will Rogers

We must believe in luck. For how else can we explain the success of those we don't like?

—Jean Cocteau

Illegal aliens have always been a problem in the United States. Ask any Indian.

—Robert Orben

I just got wonderful news from my real estate agent in Florida. They found land on my property.

—Milton Berle

Women are being considered as candidates for Vice President of the United States because it is the worst job in America. It's amazing that men will take it. A job with real power is First Lady. I'd be willing to run for that. As far as the men who are running for President are concerned, they aren't even people I would date.

—Nora Ephron

The quickest way to end a war is to lose it.

—George Orwell

I'd like to get married because I like the idea of a man being required by law to sleep with me every night.

—Carrie Snow

When [Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna] Shalala was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, she championed a ban on language that would be "demeaning" to any "race, sex, religion, color, creed, disability, sexual orientation, national ancestry or age." We say, "Hey, Donna, you ofay broad, you crap-worshipping putty-faced Stalinist retard, molester of dogs and honorary citizen of North Korea, you're old."

—P.J. O'Rourke

Walter Mondale has all the charisma of a speed bump.

—Will Durst

After twelve years of therapy my psychiatrist said something that brought tears to my eyes. He said, "No hablo ingles."

—Ronnie Shakes

I'm going to Boston to see my doctor. He's a very sick man.

—Fred Allen

If you are a police dog, where's your badge?

—The question James Thurber used to drive his German shepherd crazy

A life spent making mistakes is not only more honorable but more useful than a life spent doing nothing.

—George Bernard Shaw

In an age when the fashion is to be in love with yourself, confessing to be in love with somebody else is an admission of unfaithfulness to one's beloved.

—Russell Baker

Love is not the dying moan of a distant violin—it's the triumphant twang of a bedspring.

—S.J. Perelman

Where I come from, when a Catholic marries a Lutheran it is considered the first step on the road to Minneapolis.

—Garrison Keillor

Nietzsche was stupid and abnormal.

—Leo Tolstoy

I loathe people who keep dogs. They are cowards who haven't got the guts to bite people themselves.

—August Strindberg

It has been my experience that folks who have no vices have very few virtues.

—Abraham Lincoln

I am a kind of paranoiac in reverse. I suspect people of plotting to make me happy.

—J.D. Salinger

When there are two conflicting versions of a story, the wise course is to believe the one in which people appear at their worst.

—H. Allen Smith